CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 84.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.
1ST DISTRICT—VAN H. HIGGINS, S. L. BAKER.
2ND DISTRICT—EBENEZER PECK, CASPAR BUTZ.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN GRAY, of Jefferson.

FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM JAMES, of Barrington.

Trumbull at Joliet.

The citizens of half a dozen of the surrounding Counties will remember that Hon. Lyman Trumbull will address them in Mass Meeting at Joliet, on Tuesday, October 12th. Should the weather be pleasant, this will be one of the largest and most interesting meetings of the campaign.

The Battle in Chicago and Cook County.

It is a trick of the Douglas Democracy to boast in Chicago that the Republicans are sure to be beaten in St. Clair and Madison, and to balance the lie by swearing in Madison and St. Clair that the Republicans are sure to be beaten in Chicago and Cook County. Upon the principle that two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative, these gentlemen put these boasts together, with a faint hope that the two may be equal to the truth, though each is separately false. We assure our friends in other parts of the State that Cook County will send to the next Legislature four reliable Republicans, who will vote for Lincoln from first to last and all the while. So well convinced are our opponents of this fact, that, though profuse in words, they have utterly refused bets on any terms other than with odds in their favor of *ten to one*. Could they persuade our friends to wager twenty thousand against two thousand dollars, their chances of success, with that purse to spend in Hibernian importations, would be largely multiplied. But our Republicans are not yet verdant enough to be caught in that trap, however attractively set or ingeniously baited. But with bets or without, and in spite of all the Hibernians in Illinois, Cook County is for Lincoln by a majority of 2,500 at least. Mark that.

Douglas Dissected.

We invite attention to a masterly dissection of Senator Douglas' course for the last few years, which we publish this morning in another column. The writer has been identified all his life long with the Whig party, is a gentleman of distinguished ability, and at present holds a high official position in a neighboring slave-holding State. The article is a trenchant review of the dodges and political tergiversations of Mr. Douglas in his arduous chase for the Presidency, and it is at the same time eminently suggestive as to the disadvantages under which a State labors that is represented in the National Councils by a man who is an aspirant for still higher honors.

The Crystal Palace.

In regard to the loss sustained by the destruction of the Crystal Palace in New York, it is stated that the city recently took forcible possession of the Palace, at the time in the hands of the assignee, and leased it to the American Institute. The Palace stockholders will now probably sue the city for the value of the building.

Centralia---Lincoln Ahead.

At the Presidential election of 1856 the following was the vote cast at Centralia, Marion County:

Buchanan received	99 votes.
Fremont "	111 "
Millard "	27 "
Buchanan over Fremont	61 "

A friend, who has carefully canvassed the precinct, that if the election would come off now the vote would stand as follows:

Lincoln	160
Douglas	90
Buchanan	11
Lincoln over Douglas	70
Over both	59

Our friend thinks that Lincoln's majority will not fall below 70 over Douglas at the election. He says there was only two Buchanan men in the precinct a month ago, and he thinks there will be twenty-five on election day. Centralia is not the only precinct in Egypt that will show an immense gain in Lincoln votes over Fremont vote. The light is spreading into that part of the State very rapidly; school houses and churches are multiplying, and grog shops decreasing, and that is a sure sign that bogus Democracy is losing ground.

Gus Herrington Wallows in the Dirt.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SPOONER, De Kalb Co., Oct. 6, 1858.

Is there no punishment for lies in this world? If not, then Gus Herrington will never get his just dues. He made a speech here last night which would shame the Evil One himself.

Of his arguments, I will only mention one or two points.

He said he would prove that the *proper condition of the negro was slavery!*

He said Lincoln and Douglas stood *exactly together on the slavery question!*

But his lying demagogism, or demagogical lying, capped the sheaf. He said New York had made stringent usury laws, and expelled all her usurers, and they had all come to Illinois, and he found they were all "DAMNED BLACK REPUBLICANS!" These were his words.

Do you want to know why he said this? I will tell you. The Democrats, in their County Convention, *did not say a word about popular sovereignty or Douglas*, or any other national question; they had seven resolutions and a chorus, all about usury, and Gus thought he must sustain the platform! The nominee of Democrats for the Legislature, E. P. Young, has entered up judgment notes by the score—he had to do so to get a name to his ticket—and his property is under the hammer. Hence Gus' allusions to usurers.

Gus Herrington is now the guest of the only banker in this town, who is a Republican; and that is the most prominent money loaner in this town, but is the banker aforesaid, *is a Douglas man*; and that three-fourths of the money-loaners are *Douglas men*. Herrington violated the laws of hospitality in this lie he told. It was slimy, entirely so. I thought at first I would not mention names; but I will. James Waterman, C. O. Boynton, Daniel Pierce, Asa Stevens, Moses Dean, H. H. Mason, & others, are *Douglas men and money-loaners*. I have a word to say against any of these men; it is the idea of Gus Herrington coming here *to belie his own sect*, to which I would call your attention.

Again: Farnsworth, when he spoke here two years ago, *repudiated the charge of negro equality*. Gus Herrington said last night that *Farnsworth was in favor of amalgamation*. In the teeth of Judge Mayo's standing declaration that he believes in the negroes "voting and having seats in the Legislature or Senators in Congress, and in the teeth also of Farnsworth's speech to *"any one to show where any Republican ever held such doctrine,"* Gus Herrington had the sublime impudence to accuse *Farnsworth* of holding these sentiments! What ought to be with such a man?

He was preceded, by one Brown, of La Salle County, who made a long, windy speech, dull as treacle. He said he believed in the Dred Scott decision, because negroes and mules were by nature on the same footing!

The better portion, the thinking portion of the Republicans, are disgusted with Herrington's tongue.

Yours truly, X. Y. Z.

More Newspaper Fusion.

Emery's Journal of Agriculture and the *Prairie Farmer* have become consolidated under the title of *"Emery's Journal and Prairie Farmer,"* the proprietors of the *Farmer* sold their interest to the Messrs. Emery. The united paper, in the hands of its present enterprising publishers, will take a front rank in agricultural journals. It has a very large circulation, and a good prospect of obtaining a much larger one. It deserves liberal support at the hands of the farmers of the North-west.

Credit of Milwaukee.

We notice the sale, at auction, in New York, of a lot of 7 per cent. bonds, at 50 per cent. discount. Purchasers up the lake evidently have been going too fast. The "stop and pay" policy of the New York Barnburners would not be amiss.

FOUL ACCIDENT.—Martin Phelps, one of our police, a tailor, fell over a stove in his shop on Friday night of last week, and the door of the stove, the head struck upon it with sufficient force to cause a corner of the door to enter the head below the skull, producing a wound from which the unfortunate man bled to death.—*Sycamore Republican*, 5th.

Judge Trumbull in Peoria.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 7th.]

Judge Trumbull arrived at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and was escorted to the Peoria House by a delegation of about one hundred gentlemen, preceded by a band of music. He was introduced to Mayor Hamilton upon arriving upon the balcony of the hotel, who welcomed him to Peoria in a short and appropriate speech, which Judge Trumbull briefly responded to, and announced that he should shortly have the pleasure of addressing them more at length.

The evening meeting at Rouse's Hall went far towards redeeming the promises of the day. The hall was literally crammed with people, and Judge Trumbull addressed them for three hours. His speech was a powerful and convincing effort, and gave unbounded satisfaction. He devoted the larger portion of his time to an exposition of the character of modern Democracy, showing its systematic efforts to wrest the government from the policy of its founders, and nationalize the institution of slavery. He made an overwhelming charge against Douglas in relation to his alteration of the Toombs bill, and left no loop-hole for the "little dodger" to escape from it. We shall refer to some of the points of Judge Trumbull's speech hereafter when our space will permit. The meeting broke up amid the greatest enthusiasm.

THE CITY.

Another fact for Advertisers.

The circulation of the WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE has gone up to *Twenty Thousand*, and the cry is "still they come." No paper in the whole West approaches this circulation.

COLLISION.—The Schooner Winslow ran into Twelfth street bridge yesterday morning, doing some damage to that structure.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE SECOND CONCERT, —Karl Formes' second and last concert will be given on Saturday evening next at Metropolitan Hall. The sale of seats will commence this morning at 8 o'clock precisely at N. Gould's Music Store. There is no doubt but the demand will be equally as great for them, as for the first concert.

A WOMAN KILLED ON THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE R. R.—On Tuesday morning last, a woman was discovered walking on the track of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, somewhere between Kenosha and Milwaukee, and the engineer being unable to check up in time, and all the calls of warning being unavailing, she was run over and killed. It is not known who she was or where she belonged.

INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.—Now that money has become plenty at the East, in spite of the general distrust that has been felt there of Western securities, capitalists are beginning to look to the West for profitable investment. And all the clamor that has been raised, it seems that transactions made on Eastern account by our careful, reliable citizens, have proved in every case safe, and what is equally important, the interest has been promptly paid. Several of our citizens have the confidence of Eastern capitalists, and loan a large amount of money. Among these it gives us pleasure to refer to L. D. Olmsted, Esq., of whose transactions we find the following well-deserved notice in the money article of the last number of the N. Y. *Independent:*

Capitalists at the East who desire to avail themselves of a higher rate of interest than 6 or 7 per cent., can do so in Illinois through L. D. Olmsted, Esq., of Chicago, (son of Prof. Olmsted of New Haven) a first-rate man in every respect, and entirely responsible. The rate of interest allowed by law in that State is 10 per cent. Mr. Olmsted has already invested large sums in Chicago within the past year or two for some of our most sagacious capitalists, and has, we know, given entire satisfaction, both in the character of the property on which money has been loaned, and the promptness with which, in every instance, the interest has been paid.

THE EDWARD'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The chapel of this church has been recently removed to the corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, and re-opened under most favorable auspices.

POLICE MATTERS.

The leading cases of interest at Armory Hall were as follows:

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Joanna Murray was fined $20 for keeping a house, in the West Division, notorious for drunkenness, noise, fights, &c.; and Edward Harrington $20, Mrs. Dillon $10 and ten days in the Bridewell, and Mrs. Kays $5, for frequenting the same.

BOUND TO KEEP THE PEACE.—A man named John Sharkee was committed to jail in default of $800 bail, to keep the peace towards one Catharine Hassel, against whom he had been making threats.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—August Brown was sent to jail in default of $500 bail, on a charge of stealing, from one Chas. Definbeck, a pocket-book containing $131.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTH WARD! RALLY! RALLY!—The Republican Club of the above Ward will meet at N. Kastler's Hall, No. 249 North Clark street, next Monday evening, Oct. 11th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A general attendance is expected. Prominent speakers will be present to address the meeting.

oct8-2t R. F. C. KLOKER, Sec'y.

SOMETHING LIKE WINTER.—Yesterday was a cold day, and no person could get along without a warm fire and a good book to read, and the place to get it is at Andrews', 73 Dearborn street, under the Revere House. He has just received a large lot of bound books, novels, and reading matter of all sorts.

AUCTION.—The Drug Store at 109 State street, will be sold by the undersigned at auction to-day at 10 o'clock. The above is put up in a neat manner, and complete in every way.

PH. MATTHIE.

☞ If you want a really handsome, well-fitting hat, call at Loomis', 97 Clark street (Larmon's block), and obtain one. His are the latest and best styles out.

☞ Make a note of it, that the only place in Chicago where you can get your old clothes to be made equal to new, is at Cook & McLain's, 98 Dearborn street. By calling on them you can make a yearly saving of at least fifty per cent on your tailor's bill. Economy—the true source of wealth—in these times, all should study.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD CONDUCTORS and others requiring a CORRECT standard of Time.—The true mean Time for the City of Chicago can at all times be hereafter obtained at the Jewelry Store of JAMES R. LORD, No. 81 Lake street, he having furnished himself with a fine Astronomical Transit Instrument, and by frequent transit observations with the same, been able to tell the time to a second, without variation. And hereafter his Regulator will be on Time. Mr. Lord not only refits himself on deeping Time, but also in selling Watches that do the same.

oct-1m

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

DIED.

In this city on the 11th inst., ALANSON SHELDON, aged 79 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of J. M. Grover, (his brother-in law) No. 57 Michigan avenue, today at three o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Chicago, Oct. 8, HEPHERIAH, wife of John Grant, Jr., daughter of the late Wm. Ben-on Day, Esq.

1858 - - Fall Styles. - - 1858

Fine Clothing for the Million.

THE POPULAR HOUSE OF

TAPPEN BRO.'S,

No. 108 Lake Street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL heavy Stock of Seasonable Fine Clothing and

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

—ALSO—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

For ordered work.

The superior quality of their goods, and the moderate prices at which they are offered, will known and appreciated by their thousands of customers, that they challenge competition.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

☞ Terms cash on delivery. se10-s10-1y

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO'S

Great Job Printing Establishment

The *Press and Tribune* JOB OFFICE is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more STEAM PRESSES and MACHINERY more Printing Materials and more Skillful Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.

The proprietors are prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of BOOK, JOB, LETTER PRESS and FANCY PRINTING, in the *BEST MANNER* at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Particular attention given to the printing of

Business Cards,	Posters,
Visiting Cards,	Programmes,
Ball Tickets,	Pamphlets,
Letter Heads,	Circulars,
Bill Heads,	Checks,
By-Laws,	Blank Notes,
Receipts,	Labels.

PRINTING IN COLORS

Is all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates.

An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.

C. H. & L. J. LAFLIN,

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,

40 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Are now receiving their usual assortment of Fine Writing and Printing Stock Papers, with a full line of other articles pertaining to the trade. se10-1m

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Canada.

NEW YORK, 7th.—The royal mail steamship Canada arrived at Halifax this morning, with the European mails and advices to Sept. 25th, being three days later.

The commercial and monetary advices are of about the usual interest. Cotton had advanced 1-16 to 1-8 per pound, with moderate sales. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull. Consols closed at 97 1-4 to 97 3-4.

The political intelligence is but of minor importance.

The screw steamer North Star, from New York on the 11th ult., arrived at Southampton on the 25th.

There is nothing new in regard to the Atlantic Cable. The conflict of words started by Prof. Whitehouse with the directors continued.

The bank of France had reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent. Specie on their way bonds was also reduced one-half per cent.

The details of the treaty between France and China had been published, from which it appears that France obtains indemnity to the amount of 15,000,000 francs.

HALIFAX, Oct. 7.—The R. M. S. Canada, Capt. Lang, left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult., and arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock this P. M.

Among the passengers is C. W. Bridely, bearer of dispatches from China to the government at Washington.

The crew of the ship Golden State mutined on July 19th. They would not work under pretence that they had not enough food. They beat the officers and bostswain fearfully with hand-spikes. They then took a boat and went ashore where they were captured and taken into custody. The first officer died the same evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The conflict between the officers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company still continues. Mr. Brett had issued a second pamphlet in answer to Mr. Whitehouse's statement. He charges the latter gentleman with ignorance of the facts in the case, and disputes the correctness of his deductions. Mr. Brett says that simple rope or gutta percha covered cables have been proved to be useless, and hopes that the Company will lay a cable of three electrical conductors next year.

Atlantic Telegraph shares were quoted at £300 to £330.

The British Board of Trade returns, for August, show a decrease in the exports for August of over half a million sterling compared with the same month last year. This exhibits an improvement upon the recent returns. The imports continue to show a large increase over those of 1857.

The new Telegraph cable between England and Holland has been successfully laid down. It is the heaviest submerged, weighing 1,340 tons, although the distance is only 140 miles.

Detailed accounts of the recent rising of the convicts at Portland shows that the intention of the 1,500 engaged in the plot was to fall upon the guards in their combined strength and murder them—to burn the prison, plunder the buildings, and then to make their way to the main land. A handful of soldiers thwarted their designs.

Orders had been issued for the sending of 5,000 troops, re-inforcements for India, during the month of October.

LATEST.—[By Telegraph to Liverpool.]—LONDON, Saturday.—The *Times'* City Article says that the failure has been announced of M. Forde, of Milan, in the produce trade. *Liabilities* estimated at £250,000. M. Forde is stated to have disappeared.

Yesterday the dividend on the Great Western Railway Company of Canada was officially announced at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, against 6 per cent. last year.

PARIS.—An Imperial decree nominates Baron Gros, French Plenipotentiary in China, to the dignity of Senator.

The Chalou's camp will be razed in the middle of October.

The French Government has appointed a Vice Consul at Mariposa, Cal.

Fleets are being constructed for the troops and sailors who are to form an establishment on the day of Touraine.

Prince Ghirka was killed in Paris by throwing himself from his carriage, his horses having taken fright.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says the French forces at Rome are to be augmented.

A solemn mass of thanksgiving was performed at Paris in the Church of Foreign Missions in celebration of the Chinese treaty.

It is said that the French ships of war in the Adriatic are to be withdrawn, the affairs of Montenegros no longer requiring their presence there.

SPAIN.—According to the official dispatches from Madrid, the Government will augment the army so as to be prepared to put down political agitation, come from any quarter that it may.

It is said that the expedition against the Riff pirates will be postponed until spring; but the Government intends to act energetically in Morocco.

Gen. Konravieff will, it is said, be the Russian Minister to Persia.

It is reported in Paris that the British Government also proposes sending a military man as its representative to Persia.

The Russians are reported to have gained another great victory over the Caucassians at Moscow.

The Metropolitan Archbishop addressed a solemn allocution to the Emperor, charging him to carry the orthodox Christian faith, by all means and expedients, into the heart of China.

The *Moniteur* says the chastisement of the Mandarin by whose orders Father Chapdeleine was beheaded, will be made public.

AFRICA.—Cape of Good Hope dates are to August 19th.

Difficulties have occurred between the British and Portuguese authorities in Mozembique channel. A small vessel from Natal, trading on the East Coast, was seized by the Portuguese for not paying duty in Selungua Bay. The crew were sent to Mozambique and thrown in jail. The master of the British Consul, who demanded the boat and cargo, without success. He has, in consequence left for England to represent the case to the foreign office.

New Advertisements.

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Book-keeper, a situation in a Dry Goods Store. Good references given. Address box 1036, Chicago, Illinois. oct8 b114-1w

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A PLEASANT Front Room, with or without two bedrooms attached, furnished or unfurnished, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. Reference required. oct7 b110-3t

TO RENT.—RARE CHANCE.—A NEW Brick House on Wabash avenue, South of Twelfth street. Has gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, bathing rooms, &c., containing every modern and convenience, with brick stable, good sized, &c., &c.

Apply to W. H. SAMPSON,
Metropolitan Block.
oct8 b113-3w

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTY ENgaged in a first class established Wholesale and Retail business, eligibly located in Chicago, is desirous of taking an active partner with about $6,000 capital. To such a party, possessing the requisite business qualifications, and a disposition to attend to the concern, doing a lucrative business, there is presented a rare opportunity. Address post office box 4791, Chicago, Illinois, giving full name and references. oct8 b112-1m

A BUSINESS MEETING OF THE FIRST Unitarian Society will be held at their Vestry on Saturday, Oct. 9, at 7½ P. M. By order of the Trustees,
CHAS. A. GREGORY, Sec'y.

RARE CHANCE.—$12,000 TO $15,000 worth of Merchandise suitable for a country store. First class Real Estate and unexceptionable paper given in exchange. For particulars inquire of
W. W. KIMBALL,
51 Clark street.

GARDEN CITY TROTTING PARK ASSOCIATION.

FRIDAY, October 8th, at 4 P. M. precisely—Purse $100, Mile heats—best three in five, in harness.
J. B. McMakin enters b. g. Prince, of New York.
G. W. Bidwell " b. g. Gilpey Queen.
E. R. Colgate " b. g. Pembroke.

☞ The above postponed from Thursday, the 7th inst. oct8 b120-2t

GARDEN CITY TROTTING PARK ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, Oct. 9th, at 4 P. M. precisely—Purse $200 Three miles and repeat, in harness.
J. B. McMakin enters b. g. Prince, of New York.
G. W. Bidwell " b. g. Gilpey Queen.
R. A. Chamberlain " g. g. Pembroke.

☞ Cars leave the Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the course. Good dinners at the Track Hotel daily. oct8 b109-2t A. LOSEE, Agent.

READ THIS.—SIMPLE, PHILOSOPHIcal and natural rules for aiding the

Mind, Memory and Enunciation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, and all over ten years of age, interested in organizing a class for the study of this beautiful science, will please meet at Mechanics Institute Lecture Room this (Friday) evening, 8th, where tickets for the course will be issued. The regular course of lessons will commence on Monday next, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Hours & Rules furnished at Chicago, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. For the entire course of 20 Lessons, $5. Private Lessons $3. Also tickets may be had of Mr. Bodine, the librarian.

N. B.—There will be a recitation by the Chicago pupils on Monday evening next, from 7 to 8 o'clock, at Sloan's Hall, which will be free to all. oct-1t* BAIN

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY ADVISE THE

LADIES OF CHICAGO

That the

STOCK OF GOODS

In the store of the late

C. T. ATKINSON,

78 ..... LAKE STREET 78

Consisting of

TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
FANCY AND THREAD STORE GOODS,

Will, for two weeks, be offered at

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Money must be had for them, and we ask your particular attention.

oct8 b119-1w

DRAKE & BRO.

224 ..... Clark Street 224

DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS,—
PAPER HANGERS, &c., &c.
House, Sign and Shade Painters. oct8 b111-6m

THE MORNING STAR RANGE TOOK THE

SILVER MEDAL

—AT THE—

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

—ALSO—

WINSHIP'S PATENT REFRIGERATOR,

And the

Old Dominion Coffee Pot.

Besides several other articles that may be found at the HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT OF

Thos. George & Co.,

oct8 b115 201 and 203 Lake Street.

BUY YOUR STOVES AND FURNACES —AT— 201 - - - Lake Street - - - 201

IF YOU WANT TO

SAVE YOUR MONEY,

For the

LARGEST ASSORTMENT

☞ May be found there and at

The Lowest Prices.

STOVES FOR SOFT COAL,
STOVES FOR HARD COAL,
STOVES FOR OFFICES,
STOVES FOR PARLORS,
STOVES FOR HALLS,
STOVES FOR SHORT WOOD,
STOVES FOR LONG WOOD,
COOKING STOVES & WARMING STOVES

And, In short,

All Kinds of Stoves

EXCEPT POOR ONES

And all at

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

☞ NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY. ☜

Thos. George & Co.,

oct8 b115

$500, AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN possessed of the above amount, and desirous of engaging in business, can hear of a good opportunity by addressing box 1110 Chicago P. O. oct-3t

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIgation Company's New York and Galway Line.

Steam to all parts of Great Britain via Galway, Ireland.

The shortest sea passage between America and Europe.

NEW YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the passage safe, speedy and agreeable. Departures from New York for Galway, will be as follows until further notice:

PRINCE ALBERT, T. J. Waters.....Monday, Oct. 18.
INDIAN EMPIRE, E. Courtenay.....Saturday, Oct. 23.
PACIFIC, Wm. C. Thompson.....Friday, Nov. 5.

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and will have an opportunity of visiting a picturesque and unrivalled interest in Ireland.

Prices of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain or the Continent, as follows:

First class, $90; second class, $50; third class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class from Galway, at $25, or from other cities in Great Britain accordingly by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and medical attendance will be given to those in the third class, but they must provide themselves with a full stock of bedding, knives, spoon, water can, and such other bedding as may be required.

For freight and passage and further particulars apply to the general agents, at the office of the London Express Company of Jay, and 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New York, Sept. 30, 1858. se30-1m

TO THE ORIGINAL OWNERS OF LANDS or Lots that have been sold for Taxes:

The subscriber has opened an office at No. 117 Lake street, Chicago, and will give his attention to the examination or Tax Titles in Illinois, or any of the western States. His experience in the investigation of titles enables him to assure such owners that in many cases lands or lots can be recovered in consequence of the numerous defects incident to tax titles. He invites all original owners of such titles, or their heirs to call and give him five full particulars in reference to any claims which they may have.

All letters by mail will receive prompt attention, and all persons interested, residing in or visiting Chicago are invited to call.

SCOTT CLARK,
No. 117 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO EXamine Chicago Real Estate for the sale of a part of 700,000 feet of White Wood Lumber, or to purchase the same on long time, will please address
POST OFFICE BOX 2840.

REPUBLICANS ATTENTION.

Now that the

COUNTY NOMINATIONS

Are made, and the question what steps to take to

Secure the Election of Your Ticket,

And, while you have the matter under consideration, remember that A. C. PICKING is the Agent for Rose, Malone & Co.'s Celebrated CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS, and is still at the old stand, No. 111 North Water street, where he is receiving daily, by express, Oysters fresh from the beds that are opened and packed on the same day that they are shipped. They are guaranteed equal to any in the market. Country dealers, Hotel keepers, etc., are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, for his facilities for giving satisfaction are such, he cannot be excelled by any other house in the trade.

OYSTER DEPOT 111 NORTH WATER-ST., Chicago.
☞ Orders promptly filled and sent by Express daily. Post Office Box 1713. oct-10t-1m

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ALL RIGHT TO NEW YORK

Remittances Made by Telegraph.

I have arranged to Pay Notes, Drafts and Acceptances, and Deposit Money on Account in New York, and send Money to cities in the vicinity of New York

ON TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS.

EMERY COBB,
se30-2t2m TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Continental Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Assets.....$761,303.20

We Issue Policies for Chicago.

MASON & CO., Agents

se13-1m-tu-th-2t 120 South Water street.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.

700 TONS NO. 1 CHARCOAL PIG Iron, "Taylor's Old Stock," for sale above or rail, by WM. H. BRADLEY & CO.
se15-2t-2m 29 Market street.

DRY GOODS

REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

TO

112, 114 and 116

Lake Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

400 PACKAGES

FALL GOODS!

IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES.
CLOAKS, HOSIERY,
DOMESTICS.

CARPETS!

DAILY ARRIVALS

AT

P. PALMER'S

112, 114 & 116 Lake St.

REAL ENGLISH

VELVET	CARPETS.
BRUSSELS	CARPETS.
TAPESTRY	CARPETS.
MEDALION	CARPETS.
THREE PLY	CARPETS.
INGRAIN	CARPETS.

CURTAIN GOODS !

Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

—FOR—

FALL TRADE.

(FOR CASH ONLY.)

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED AT

The New Stores,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

P. PALMER.

Special Notice:

Possessing facilities not enjoyed by any other firm in the Trade, I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in the City.

oct6-s9-2m

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD second hand covered buggy. Apply to 61 South Clark street. oct7 b104-2t

PARTNER WANTED.—IN A WELL ESTABlished Commission business. $1,500 capital will be required. Address box 1774 P. O. oct7-1t

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTable private family on the north side of the river by a gentleman and lady with two children and a nurse. Address box 1774 P. O. HENRY CHESBROUGH. oct6-3d-3w

SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A lady of experience and superior qualifications, and with unexceptionable references, either in hotel or private family. The best reference given. Apply at No. 30 North Peoria st. se29-2w*-s273

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN to visit the large towns in the Northwest and obtain subscribers for the Northwestern Quarterly Magazine. RUFUS BLANCHARD,
se28-s6-1m 51 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WANTED, TO GO SOUTH, TWELVE Men, over twenty-two years of age and of good character, to go to Memphis, Tennessee, and learn of which an energetic and intelligent man can clear at least $100 during the Fall, Winter and Spring. The business remunerative in a few weeks after its commencement. Apply at No. 78 Lake, in one, two, three and four pennyworths, or call at 14 South Clark street, room 7, second floor.

TO TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY DEsires a situation as an Assistant Teacher in a Public or Private School, either in the city or in some neighboring town. Good References given. Address TEACHER, box 1774 P. O. se17-s257-1m

WANTED TO LOAN $3,000 FOR A term of years, for which security will be given on first class productive city real estate. Address box 1034, Chicago P. O. se21-s268 1m

For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE IN PERRY COUNTY, Illinois, 5 miles south of Pinckneyville, on the Illinois Central railroad. We offer 140 acres of good land, with a small house and other improvements thereon. A good orchard of bearing trees. The land has all been recently put in readiness for crops. The locality is favorable for the growth of all kinds of fruit, grain, &c.
THOS. J. WALKER & CO.,
oct7 b94 2t* 51 Lasalle street, Chicago, Illinois.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN ST. LOUIS.—During to the ill-health of one of the proprietors, the furniture, lease and good-will of the "TOWN HALL" HOTEL, corner of Chestnut and Fourth, the most fashionable and pleasant street in the city, is located in a large and commodious building, is a first-class hotel, and has a large and growing patronage. It offers inducements for purchasers not to be met with elsewhere. Apply without the ability to do so, as the purchase money.
C. TOWNSLEY & CO.
Pt. Louis, Oct. 1, 1858.

GIG FOR SALE CHEAP.—A SECONDhand Gig, suitable for a Physician, for sale cheap and on any reasonable length of time. Inquire at the Chicago and Rock Island Depot. oct6-3t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE South-east corner of Van Buren and Griswold sts., having 100 feet front on Van Buren and 99 feet on Griswold street. Will sell all or part. Inquire on the Rock Island Depot. For price and terms apply to
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
se30-3t 51 Lasalle street.

To Carpenters or Builders.

WE HAVE FOR SALE AT THE CORner of Clinton and Jackson streets, a first rate Carpenter Shop, with Engine, Boiler and Machinery in complete order. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 51 Lasalle st.
se27-7-3t

ENGINE FOR SALE—THE ENGINE and Boiler used by the TRIBUNE Office is for sale. It is a Gardner's Patent, of 12 horse power. It is a good Ten Horse power, but is able to perform Fourteen to Fifteen Horse power. It is an excellent steamer, and very economical on fuel. For sale cheap. Address this office.

TO MILLERS, &c.—FOR SALE—A FIRST class Flouring Mill, with 14 acres of improved Land, situated near the Michigan Central Railroad. The water has also a good supply of stone. The mill is four run of stone. It is fitted up with the very best double bolting chests, from Parmelee and Merchant's Patent. This would be a good location for a Woolen Factory and Paper Mill, as the water power is capable of driving a good deal of machinery around it. For particulars apply to or address Office of the SOUTH CHICAGO RAILROAD, Foot of Lake street, or P. O. box 2442, Chicago. Agent. se27 s180-1m

GRAVEL FOR SALE—THE CHICAGO SAND and Gravel Company are prepared to furnish gravel in large or small quantities to contractors or others on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, at which point it will be promptly filled. F. M. REDDY, Agent.
se27-s179-1m Foot of Lake street.

HOTEL TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, or

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

This Hotel is situated in the flourishing town of Wauwatosa, Waukesha county, Wisconsin; a place conta ining a population of about 1,000 inhabitants, and at the corner of the two principal streets. It is a new building, built in the most substantial manner, and has been constructed for a public house and is the best one in the place. It contains 30 rooms, and has a large dining room 36 feet. There are two daily lines of stages that run to Milwaukee. The house also a daily line of steamers on the Wolf and Fox rivers, that stop within a short distance of it.

The property will be exchanged for city property of merchandise, or sold on the most reasonable terms. For a rent will be required for a term of years. There is a small business place, and a good chance for a man acquainted with the business to make money. For the conveyance of the premises can be seen at 176 Monroe-st., Chicago, or at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, of the undersigned, or at the land office of
J. J. GALLAGHER & CO.
se25-s171-1m No. 176 Randolph-st.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid Steamboat

LADY ELGIN,

J. H. Tucker, commander, will leave her dock at the foot of La Salle street on FRIDAY, Oct. 8th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
A. F. SPENCER & CO., Agents.

REMOVAL.—J. M. PARKER HAS REmoved his office to 97 Washington st., where he is ready to negotiate loans on real estate for five years.

Amusements.

North's National Theatre.

D. HAGNEY.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Treasurer

Silver Fire Trumpet.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. GARDINER COYNE,
And his talented
STAR SISTER MARIAN,
Who will appear in two capital pieces.

On FRIDAY EVENING, October 8th, will be performed the new drama of the

Rose of Killarney, or A Mother's Prayer.

Wandering Davy.....Mr. Gardiner Coyne.
Olive.....Miss Marian

During the evening a magnificent Silver Fire Trumpet will be presented to the Company drawing of the greatest number of tickets. Companies attending the Theatre will be allowed to appear in uniform.

After which Miss MARIAN will sing

A FIREMAN'S SONG.

To conclude with

TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.

Rocket.....Mr. Gardiner Coyne
Isabelle.....Fanny Rich

Look out for the GRAND OPERA!

METROPOLITAN HALL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9.

Second and Last Grand Concert

—OF—

KARL FORMES.

MISS HATTIE ANDEW, MADAME SCHUMAN,
M. ERNEST FARRING, THEO. THOMAS,
And MR. JUNGNICKEL

—AND THE—

GRAND ORCHESTRA,

Under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ will appear.

Programme.

1. Overture, "Fridelio".....Beethoven.
2. Aria, "Cavatina".....Meyerbeer.
3. Trio, "Leocresia Borgia".....Donizzetti.
4. Solo, Violoncello, (Souvenir de Spa).....Servais.
5. Aria, "Fra Poco," (Lucia di Lammermoor).....Donizzetti.
6. German Lied.....Gumpert.
7. Aria, Nautical Song, "Bay of Biscay,".....
8. March, "Prophet".....Meyerbeer.

Conductors.—C. Anschutz, G. Bergman, and Theo. Thomas.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Notwithstanding the great exp

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 1st District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

Mr. Douglas' Five Changes on the Slavery Question.

That the people of Illinois look upon Mr. Douglas with distrust and accept his utterances with many grains of allowance need excite no wonder. They have learned from his teaching that whatever he may be to them, when on the stump, he is as constant as the needle to the pole in his devotion to the interests of the South, when in the Senate of the United States. Though repeatedly changing his front, he has never swerved from his allegiance to those from whom at last he hopes to receive the reward of his labor and the crowning glory of his ambition.

During Mr. Douglas' not very long Senatorial career, he has had five distinct lines of policy, with which he has abused, deceived and then betrayed the people who have made him all that he is. He was,

1st, A Democrat,—this before his hopes of the Presidency were excited,—in favor of the policy of Jefferson, which preserved all territory, not otherwise provided for, to Freedom.

2d, An advocate of the Missouri Compromise, which, when the policy upon which that Compromise was based was acceptable to the South, he proposed to extend to the Pacific, and thus condemn the lower half of California and all of New Mexico to the curse of the "institution." Upon the demand of the South, he became,

3d, The reputed father of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which all over Illinois he defended upon the ground that the people of a Territory might, *through their Territorial Legislature*, admit or exclude slavery, as to them seemed best. Nine out of every ten of our readers have thus heard him maintain the people's right. He again changed his opinion, and became,

4th, A defender of the Dred Scott decision, which is an embodiment of John C. Calhoun's doctrine that slavery goes wherever the Constitution goes, and that there is no power either in the people or Congress to stay its progress. His speech at Springfield, before a political grand jury of the Supreme Court of the State, proves his identity here. Pressed by Lincoln, he has lately changed front again, and appears,

5th, As the reconciler of the contradiction between his previous ideas of popular sovereignty and the opposite opinions avowed by the highest judicial tribunal in the land. He seems to have aimed at the belief that a Territorial Legislature may set up a higher law for itself in opposition that Federal tribunal, and by unfriendly police regulations, &c., &c., set at naught the Constitution of the country.

These are the five positions that Mr. Douglas has assumed; and every one of them he has defended as he now defends himself; and in behalf of every one he has made the same groundless and vulgar charges upon his opponents, that are the basis of his speeches in this campaign. We do not wonder then that the people turn a deaf ear to his pleadings and entreaties; that they have learned at last, that Mr. Douglas himself is the chief one of Mr. Douglas' cares, and that the gratification of his ambition by means of continued subservience to the South, is the end and aim of all his efforts in the dear people's behalf. As these things become more clearly apparent, as his repeated changes—always for the worse—are exposed at the fire-side and the hustings, his audiences will continue to fall off; and before the canvass is over, we venture to predict, he will speak to his hired scribblers, his two gunners, and his powder-monkey, alone. Poor Little Dug!

Government Expenditures—Effect of Democratic Rule.

The Democratic journals, as they cannot explain away the lavish extravagance of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, endeavor to befog the question by long columns of excessory and deprecatory argument. But the facts remain the same. The simple figures present an argument that is unanswerable. We copy them from the Official Reports for the last fiscal year:

RECEIPTS.	
From Customs	$41,789,829
" Lands	2,848,472
" Miscellaneous	1,364,202
Total year's income	$46,002,501
EXPENDITURE.	
Civil	$26,265,823
Interior	3,051,227
War	20,886,060
Navy	14,976,886
Texas Creditors, Bounty Land Stock, and Old Debt	30,018
Redemption of Public Debt	3,560,229
Premium on Do. Do.	276,194
Interest on Public Debt	1,567,956
Treasury Notes	1,287,500
	$70,811,904
Add deficiency provided at last session	14,744,964
Real expenditure for fiscal year	$0,230,461
Deduct year's real revenue	46,567,500
DEFICIT OF TREAS	$18,762,893

Forty-five millions deficit! How far off a national bankruptcy at this rate? It is but a little while since that sum would have covered all the disbursements of the Federal Government for a single year. By dint of Wall street negotiations Mr. Buchanan has been able to raise the cash on Treasury notes and Government loans. But, this is only putting off the evil day. The money has to be paid sooner or later, to the last penny. How are loans and Treasury notes to be met when they fall due, if instead of laying up money to meet them we are annually adding forty-five millions of dollars to our debt? Will Democratic statesmen or Democratic voters answer this question?

We all remember how the nation groaned under the burthen of a hundred millions spent in the Mexican War. It was as though the country had been set back a score of years. Two years of peace under Democratic rule is about equal in this respect to a national war. The alternative is before the American people, either to change their rulers—to drive out the Democracy from the capital, and inaugurate a new policy, or to resign themselves to the permanent incubus of such a national debt and such oppressive taxation as Great Britain is now staggering under. It is not difficult to foretell which they will adopt.

The Gerrit Smith Farce.

Mr. Gerrit Smith, who has been partially addled for half a dozen years, persists in convincing his friends that he is wholly insane, by keeping up the farce of running as a candidate for Governor of New York. The disinterested Democracy are quite sure that he will be the second, and possibly the first, in the race; and he, poor deluded gentleman, with the prospect of not a vote more than 10,000, is happy to believe what they say. What a misfortune to be born with great abilities, and not one grain of common sense! If, by any mischance, the Pro-Slavery nominee should succeed, it is the intention of his friends to erect a statue, in putty, of the great philanthropist, who, as we have before said, has the happy knack of aiding his enemies and wounding his friends.

"Negro Equality."

Judge Mayo, editor of the De Kalb County *Sentinel*, and who, according to the *State Register*, is publishing articles in his paper by Republican dictation and for Republican pay, in favor of negro equality and the right of free negroes to have their Representatives and Senators in Congress,—received fourteen out of thirty-one votes for Senator, in the Douglas Senatorial Convention held at Dixon on the 1st instant. What has the *State Register* to say to this? Will that sheet maintain that nearly one-half of the members of this Douglasite Convention were bought up by the Re-publican party to vote for Judge Mayo?

☞ Reckoning two members for the Third District in Ohio, there have been seventy-nine members of the present House of Representatives renominated: Republicans, forty; Americans, three; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, seven; Administration Democrats, twenty-nine.

The Administration and the Slave Traders.

It is a notable circumstance that just now, when our Democratic Administration is straining every nerve to place slavery upon an equality with freedom—in fact, to give the former the precedence wherever the two come in conflict—an unwonted zeal should be exhibited by its officers in efforts to check the foreign slave-trade. Scarcely have the captives rescued from the bark Echo been dispatched on their way back to Africa before Marshal Rynders of New York pounces on the captain and five of the crew of the Haidee, lately anchored off Montauk Point after having landed something over nine hundred slaves at Cardenas in Cuba—and holds them in durance in Eldridge street Jail for trial.

We commend the zeal of Marshal Rynders and Capt. Maffit, by whose exertions some twenty-five miscreants, whose crimes richly demand the halter, have been placed in the grasp of the law, and wish it were in our power honestly to commend the Administration also. We wish we could believe that these captures were the result of a settled determination to use all its power to suppress a traffic that is a disgrace both to civilization and Christianity. The past history of this and other Democratic Administrations, however, forbids any such belief. The capture of the Echo was a blunder of Capt Maffit, in direct opposition to the policy of the Government for the last quarter of a century, which he is already expiating in being denied permission to accompany the Paraguay expedition, as he had wished to do. As to the capture made by Marshal Rynders, it does not amount to much, as there is not an instance on the records of the federal courts of New York where a slave-trader has suffered any serious penalty.

The case of the captain and crew of the Echo, however, is likely to be a serious one for the Administration. There would seem to be no legal loop-hole for their escape. There can be no failure in the proof of their crime; they must be declared guilty of piracy; and the Government must execute upon them a pirate's doom. It will be the first time in the history of the Government that a like case has occurred, and it will tell with powerful effect upon the "peculiar institution," by forcing a comparison between it and the original institution out of which it grew, not ethically to its advantage, thus preaching abolition in the very citadel of the slave holders. And it must be an extremely awkward business for the Administration to be compelled to hang men for trading in slaves between the coast of Africa and Cuba at the same time that it is moving heaven and earth to extend the area of bondage to the utmost limits of our own country. We are not, however, called upon to relieve the Administration from its perplexities. The Supreme Court, as at present constituted, will no doubt be equal to any future emergency of the sort by a slight modification of the Dred Scott decision, so as to make the foreign slave-trade legal and respectable.

The Kane County Lie.

We have a long letter from Kane County, explaining the relation of the editor of the *Gazette*—the author of the story that LINCOLN is to be thrown overboard, and Hon. N. B. JUDD voted for instead—to the Republican party. We do not print it for the simple reason that Mr. Joslyn, the original fabricator of the falsehood, is quite too insignificant a personage to warrant the space in our columns which this letter would award him. He knows and all his neighbors know what his reputation and political status are at home, and that is quite enough. As to the story itself, that is too bald to deserve a denial. The member of the Legislature, sent from any of the Northern counties as a Republican, who should refuse to vote for Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate, would meet with an unenviable fate. No such man will be found, unless, by some direful mistake, Joslyn should get a seat in either the upper or lower house. The Republicans of Kane will see that that does not occur.

Only One Party.

If the testimony of our opponents is worth a fig, there is but one political party of any consequence in the State, namely, the Republican party. The Douglasites charge the Buchaneers with being allies of that party, and the Buchaneers make the same charge against the Douglasites. With the aid of both factions we shall certainly be able to sweep the entire State.

Hon. John T. Stuart.

In answer to the story started by the St. Louis *Republican* that Hon. John T. Stuart, of Sangamon County, had declared himself in favor of the re-election of Douglas to the Senate, the Springfield *Journal* says:

"It is enough to say that there is not a word of truth in it; but, on the contrary, Mr. Stuart has several times, within a very few days past, expressed himself quite to the contrary. In common with ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the Old Whigs of this district, Mr. Stuart will not support Mr. Douglas. In the language of the *Republican*, we would say, "the example of Mr. Stuart is a glorious one, and may well followed by every Whig and every patriot in the State. We invoke them to do it!"

Foreign Trade of New York.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New York for the month of September present the following figures:

IMPORTS.	
Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$11,136,128
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,109,710
Free Goods	1,356,799
Total entered	$14,602,637
Against September, 1857	18,408,137
Decrease in September, 1858	$795,618

The amount of goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from the Bonded Warehouse, is $3,908,063. There were also entered, during the month, foreign gold and silver of the value of $188,233; same month last year the foreign specie entered was $806,255.

EXPORTS.	
In Domestic Produce	$4,391,967
Foreign re-exported	1,736,526
Specie	200,476
	$6,328,969
Increase, Sept., 1858	$942,720

The "Fugitive Slave Mob in Canada."

The New York *Tribune* thus punctures the story of "a most atrocious and violent outrage," whereby it is stated that a Mr. W. R. Merwin of St. Louis was forcibly dispossessed of a mulatto servant boy, while in the cars in Canada:

1. Mr. W. R. Merwin is not a Southern gentleman, but a northern traveling agent for a house in this city.

2. He is not the legal owner of any slave.

3. If he pretended to own this mulatto boy he must have been speaking somehow, for he has assured his employers here that he did not own him.

4. The boy was almost certainly free born; but, at all events, he was made free by being taken through the free States and into Canada, even if he had been a slave before.

On the whole we strongly suspect that Mr. W. R. Merwin will pocket the "outrage," and will not hereafter claim the boy.

A New Golden State.

A letter to the Boston *Journal*, from Lawrence, says:

"There is a political movement of some importance going on in connection with these gold discoveries. It is the formation of a new Territory from the western portion of Kansas. The persons in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, it is said, will at an early day elect a Delegate to Congress, and send him on to the next session with a petition for a new Territorial organization. It is said that a gentleman from Kansas City, who is to start with one of the trains leaving this week, will return as the authentic Congressman. The grounds upon which they ask this action of Congress will be, that situated as they are from the main body of the State, well settled portions of Kansas, and its seat of government, it will be impossible for them to find any protection from our Territorial authorities; and that, being thus situated with an organization of their own, mob law must prevail, and they must suffer from general anarchy. Seven hundred miles they claim, are quite too much for the length of a State, where railroads are unknown and steamboats impracticable."

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.—A letter from Hong Kong says that the Chinese indemnity to England is to be $8,200,000, and to France $1,900,000. The English treaty is said to be much more lengthened than the others, and the delay in its receipts is attributed to this fact. Another letter places the indemnity for the two countries as high as twenty millions sterling; but this is supposed to mean twenty millions of dollars.

☞ At Zanesville, Ohio, on Friday evening, during a thunder storm, Miss Mary Edson, step-daughter of John Gwingle, was instantly killed by lightning, while a child she was holding in her arms was unharmed.

Senator Douglas.

In recently giving a brief outline of his private life, this gentleman omitted an important item. We allude to his obtaining by marriage a large flock of slaves. This at once made him one of the nabobs of the land. It affiliated him with the large slaveholding aristocracy. It gave him cordial acceptance into their fascinating and seductive society. It severed the perfect unity of sympathy and interest between him and the people of Illinois which ought always to subsist between the representative and his constituents.

In his autobiography, whilst suppressing this, he frankly gave another key to his political action. He said that whilst learning his trade, his boss had remarked his peculiar skill in "making bureaus and secretaries," that is in other words in *cabinet making*, and that is further, as he thus delicately intimates, he early showed his natural adaptation to the Presidency. He does not deny, indeed it is too notorious for denial, that for years he has constantly held that high prize in view, and industriously sought it.

Here is another great severer of identity of interests between him and the people of Illinois. It might well happen that a vote on a course of policy which would be very necessary to his gaining the Presidency might not at all suit their interests, their principles, or if you please, their sectional preposessions. It might well happen to any Senator so situated that he would frequently be placed in embarrassing circumstances, when his ambitious views would place him under suspicion of disregarding the will of his constituents, in pursuit of personal aims. His position as a slaveholder and as an aspirant to the Presidency, would always thus embarrass him, whenever the great sectional question of slavery might come up. What readers it peculiarly so, is that the Presidency is in the gift of a convention of his party, and the action of such conventions has always been under the control of the Southern wing of the party. His sympathies as a large slave-owner and his ambitious aspirations, would alike tend to bring upon him suspicion of courting the southern wing of the party. Any man of proper sensibility and of proper appreciation of a stainless honor, would take care upon the happening of any such question, so to act as to keep himself above suspicion. Has he so acted?

Without going any further back in his career, when the question of slavery was presented in reference to California and when the whole North was almost unanimous in the desire to keep it from slavery, he volunteered in behalf of the South to run the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, and thus force slavery on the southern half of California. That was one bid for southern support.

When Kansas was about to be formed into a Territory, he, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, made a report in which he distinctly took the ground, that it was inexpedient and improper to disturb the Missouri Compromise. If we are to believe his been companion and brother Democrat, Senator Atchison, he was seduced by the promise of a nomination for the Presidency to suddenly make another report, in contradiction to the first and recommend the repeal of the Compromise. There must have been some strong reason for the sudden change. The least censorious cannot but suspect in the absence of satisfactory explanation, that if not influenced by a direct promise of the nomination, he was certainly influenced by his apprehension of losing the nomination unless he changed his course. It was in no setting he knew that he was carrying the wishes of the Administration. He knew that the compromise was cherished by the whole North, and his constituents from their locality must feel a peculiar interest in its preservation. Whatever might be said of it in its inception, he knew that his constituents, in common with the whole North, felt that by the admission of Texas, they had paid a full ample equivalent for the ratification and confirmation of the compromise made in 1845. The motive must have been strong indeed, to make him so suddenly recant his first report, so flagrantly violate the will and interests of his constituents, and render himself so strongly obnoxious to suspicion of having sold, or at least betrayed the people of Illinois for sinister purposes of his own. The man who would be so callous to the claims of personal honor, as to voluntarily and knowingly subject himself to such strong suspicion, must be capable of acting from the unworthy motive imputed. There is but one probable solution of his conduct, he felt that the Presidency was within his grasp, that he would certainly obtain the nomination, and if so he could be easily elected without the votes of his own State.

Then comes his conduct in reference to the free settlers of Kansas. He was among the most malignant of their traducers, revilers and slanderers. To all their complaints of persecution under the unconstitutional laws of an usurping legislature, tyrannically administered, he turned a deaf ear, denounced them as mere traitors and rebels, and laughed to scorn their "shrieks for freedom." As chairman of the committee he made a report, which adopted as true all the falsehoods of their persecutors, and rigorously denied them all redress. But the iniquity was so glaring that other democrats could not stand it. General Cass, and even Southern Senators denounced it in the severest terms. Still he held out, he gained the ear of the public at last as an independent Democratic Southern Senator, Mr. Toombs, introduced his bill annulling the detestable legislation, engrafting a bill of rights which would prevent the repetition of such legislation, and providing for the making of a constitution which should be submitted to the vote of the people for ratification. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. Douglas ascertained that it would be passed in despite of him, if he ventured to oppose it; he therefore reported it back with a recommendation in favor of its passage *after striking out the submission clause.*

With the same unrelenting spirit he continued to act, until after the nomination had been given to another and that other elected President. Then he suddenly found out that those Free Soilers had rights which were entitled to respect. The elections in Illinois had taught him that his political doom was sealed unless he could conciliate the people of that State. Unless he could be re-elected to the Senate he would have no political *status*, he would be a dead politician. Then it was he determined to oppose his party and espouse the cause of the persecuted people of Kansas. He had the double motive of vengeance on the party leaders who had duped him, and that of conciliating the people of Illinois. He suddenly discovered that the organic act, though it contained no word on the subject, required that the Lecompton Constitution should have been fairly submitted to the popular vote. Then it was he became the zealous champion of Popular Sovereignty, hurling indignant defiance against the President and the leaders of his party.

So he continued until the Republican Convention in Illinois nominated another to succeed him in the Senate, thus closing the door of conciliation upon him in his own State. Then another change came over the spirit of his dream, and instead of hurling the indignant lightning of his wrath against that chief atrocity, the infamous bribery bill, he contented himself with a mild protest, and spent the greater portion of his speech in a whining petition for self-respect. He made a party whose leaders had used all manner of kicks and cuffs to drive him off—a party which, according to his own previous showing, had utterly degraded itself by its efforts to force through the two Kansas iniquities. He is now the would-be simon-pure Democrat—the regular nominee of the party, ready, if elected, to do any of its work. Without contrition or apology he is seeking forgiveness for his betrayal of Illinois and his persecution of the Free Soilers of Kansas. After his recent denunciation of Americans, in his address to the Germans, he has the impudence to ask their support. After vilifying and denouncing Whigs throughout his whole political life, he even begs all from them.

AN OLD WHIG.

The Grain Crop of Europe.

We put together the information respecting the European grain crop of 1858, derived from latest English papers. In the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean the crop is generally reported, but upon the whole may be regarded as equal to, if not exceeding, an average. Spain and Portugal will not require any supplies from other countries. In Belgium and Holland there is an average crop; while in the Baltic regions, including Northern Germany and Western Russia, the yield is below an average, although high prices may induce exports to some extent. In France there is a fair crop of wheat and rye, or is being inferior. The general crop of England exceeds the average, and a portion of the extraordinary wheat yield of last year still remains in the hands of farmers to be added to this year's harvest. Other breadstuffs are somewhat under the average. In Ireland all kinds of produce are abundant, compared with recent years. The wheat crop of Scotland is excellent, other crops being medium, and possibly below. On the whole, the United Kingdom will this year require smaller imports of grain than in ordinary seasons. The supplying power of Central Russia is not yet determined.—*Boston Journal, 4th.*

☞ Some idea of the cost of the Utah expedition may be gained from this fact. Corn at Fort Laramie is fixed the cavalry horses costs *six dollars a bushel.*

☞ President Benson writes from Liberia that the prospects of that colony as a cotton producing region are improving rapidly.

Wisconsin State Fair.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 6th, 1858.

The Eighth Annual Fair of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society was opened yesterday at this place. It is well known that Madison has the reputation of being, from its location, the most beautiful town in the West, and is well worthy of being the seat of the State Fair.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

We were expecting a good fair, but were entirely unprepared for the beauty and completeness we find in every department, and in all the arrangements. If the weather were only fine we are persuaded that this would be *the* fair of the season, so perfect is every thing connected with it.

THE GROUNDS

are about a mile west of the State House, and near the railroad. They are rectangular in form, contain about thirty acres, and slope towards the east. On a considerable eminence in the south-west corner stands the "Hall of Fine Arts," not a shed constructed of rough boards, but an elegant building, neatly painted, and containing a nicely furnished parlor for ladies. It commands also a very pretty view.

North of the Hall is the "Floral Tent." This has been very tastefully decorated by the Madison Horticultural Society, and is a prominent attraction. Two large tents, styled respectively "Manufactures" and "Dairy Tent," as we learn from the flags which surmount them, follow. The north-east corner of the grounds is occupied as a "Military Encampment" by several companies. A large building furnished with steam power for "Operative Machinery" occupies a central position. The course is a large one, and surrounds the space allotted to agricultural implements, and also to a smaller ring for the exhibition of stock. This latter is a great improvement on the usual plan of a large ampa, as in the present case the cattle are seen closer together, and also the spectators are enabled to approach nearer, and therefore see better. The office of the Executive Committee and very complete accommodations for the "Press," are also centrally located. The stalls for stock are numerous and well filled. We have thus far only had an opportunity for taking a hasty glance through the whole, and must reserve particularizing for to morrow.

MR. BARNY,

the world-renowned horse-tamer, is here, and has afforded us an exhibition of his skill. After close observation we were convinced that there is not the slightest humbug in his professions, but that the art he uses is both simple and natural, and will ultimately supersede the present imperfect and barbarous methods of breaking the horse, and so prove of incalculable advantage to mankind.

FLORAL HALL.

Although styled "Floral," the principal objects on exhibition within its walls are fruits, but these are *magnificent*. Both in quantity and quality they very far supass the Horticultural Department at Centralia. We tasted grapes and wine raised by C. Hanford in Rock Co. that were decidedly fine, and he is only one of many exhibitors of similar products. A. G. Hanford, of Waukesha county, shows apples and pears of excellent quality, but perhaps a dozen others show equally fine. Our hasty glance was not sufficient, if our judgment was, to decide the merits of one lot over another; we only know of those we tasted, and those we pronounce good. The show of flowers is pretty fair, and the quantity of preserves, pickles, sorghu, molasses and cakes decidedly good. These are the principal articles contained in the tent.

"DAIRY TENT."

In a walk through this tent we noticed a number of good samples of spring wheat, several of oats, rye and barley; a fine assortment of beans, peas, and different kinds of seeds, also potatoes and other root crops in perfection. The corn exhibited is fully equal to the product of either Illinois or Iowa, and is not exhibited by the bushel either, but by wagon loads. The great point wherein this Fair excels, is in the great quantities of things exhibited. The Wisconsin farmers appear to have taken to themselves greater responsibility for the success of the Fair than those of our own State did. It surely cannot be that Illinois can be beaten in productions by the Badger State. But we have touched on nothing yet giving name to the tent containing all these products, so we will down at once—we couldn't guess how many hundred weight of butter and cheese, of the finest stamp, and all the product of Wisconsin dairies.

THE PRESS.

The Editorial Convention now in session in this city has drawn together a large number of "members of the press" from all parts of the State. Up to this time 177 have reported at head-quarters.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The day has been damp and showering, nevertheless business has been quite crowded with. Next week there is to be no programme.

The number of people on the grounds its difficult to estimate from the scattered state of the crowd, but when we say ten thousand, we think that we cannot be very wide off the mark. H.

Letter from Janesville—The Fond du Lac R. R. Arrangement.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

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An arrangement has just been completed, of which William A. Booth, President of the American Exchange Bank of New-York, is said to be the author, for a complete settlement of all matters connected with the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, which is perfectly satisfactory to all parties concerned, except a few speculators in the stock in this place, who have bought up what they own at a few cents on the dollar. The scheme will strike any person, at first glance, as a good one for all parties concerned, and liberal on the part of the first and second mortgage bondholders. The plan is to create a new stock for the road to the extent of $4,000,000, to which the following parties are admitted on the terms named.

The $4,000,000 of stock at present subscribed is to be funded at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The $3,000,000 of second mortgage bonds are put in at seventy-five cents on the dollar, and one million dollars of debt at twenty-five cents on the dollar. $500,000 of the new stock is to be issued to the new Company to enable them to finish the 55½ miles of road between Janesville and La Crosse Junction. This sum, together with the net earnings for two years, will finish and equip the road and build a line of telegraph the whole two hundred miles. The first mortgage bonds amount to $3,000,000, which, with the new stock, will make the fund, upon which to divide future earnings $7,000,000, a sum upon which the road will pay seven per cent per annum.

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$4,000,000 old stock, at 25 cents	$1,000,000
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The net earnings of the road will be $376,000 per annum. The first mortgage bondholders agree to fund the interest upon the bonds, for two years to come, in order that the whole earnings of the road may be applied to constructing and more fully equipping the entire line. This is certainly liberal on their part. The stockholders get an interest-paying stock at one-fourth the par value of the old subscription, which is certainly better for them than it is to hold the old stock and get no dividends. Not only so, but most of them living along the line of the road are greatly indebted to the road for the increased value of their lands and other property. If they had lost their stock altogether, they would still have been great gainers by the building of the road. It is certainly liberal on the part of the second mortgage bondholders to give up one-fourth of their loan to the stockholders when they were legally entitled to foreclose their mortgage, and take the road into their own hands. I understand William B. Ogden is in advance of the road *Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars*, for which he will get new stock at 75 cents on the dollar.

By this arrangement it is expected that the road will be relieved from all embarrassment; placed at once on a perfectly independent, paying basis, and the much needed link, before mentioned, finished at an early day.

Chicago, as well as every town or city on the line, is interested in this final settlement. The road will be pushed with increasing vigor. The whole line will be ballasted and made equal to any road in the West, and the valley of Rock River, as well as all Western Wisconsin, will find its better market in the Garden City.

The affairs of the Company will be managed by a board of Trustees, of which Mr. Ogden is one. As I came over the route on Saturday, I noticed that the Superintendent had commenced gravelling the track from Des Plaines to Chicago, and that a bridge, of the most substantial trues work was nearly completed over the Des Plaines river. This will enable the cars to make even better time than hitherto. The potential Milwaukee interest lories such a terror upon freight, west of Janesville, that much of the trade it drives to that city which would otherwise seek the Chicago market.

WISCONSIN.

Le Petit Giant a Kankakee.

[Translated from the Journal De l'Illinois, Oct. 1].

Last Saturday Douglas, or the Little Giant, was at Kankakee. He spoke about two hours and a half on the steps of the Court House of this city. About fifteen hundred persons heard him; at least a thousand of them were Republicans. Douglas had a cold, he said, and consequently could not bring out his voice. That is to say, his speech was a poor affair; for the power of Douglas' speeches is always in his voice, which is strong, and never in his arguments, which are weak.

By the acknowledgment of everybody, Democrats as well as Republicans, the demonstration of Saturday in honor of Douglas, was a total failure in the speech of the orator, the number of his audience, and the enthusiasm manifested. We know not whether the said demonstration has rendered Douglas' friends better Democrats, but we know that it has made many of his opponents better Republicans. Certainly, when Douglas has a cold he should not appear in public, for his colds injure his cause marvellously, and undermine him more rapidly than they effect his health. Douglas is his whole party, and when Douglas is sick his party is sick, and if Douglas should die, his party would die.

In certain countries of Asia or Africa, where men submit to their chiefs and follow them blindly even to death, Douglas would perhaps have a chance of forming for himself a party, and of founding something which would satisfy his ambition. But in the United States he has no chance. When attack is made upon the leaders, not so much for their personal importance as for the importance of the principles they represent. In a country like this, no principles can ever take root for a day if he has a great voice; yet very soon his voice will remain without a response if he has nothing else to give the people. "Douglas is a great orator," say his partisans; "Douglas is a great Statesman; Douglas does honor to Illinois in the councils of the nation and in the whole world." What Douglas shall become a hundred times more eloquent than his friends now think him; when his reputation as a Statesman shall grow a hundred cubits higher; when he shall become the glory of Illinois in the Union, and the glory of the Union in the universe, Douglas will be no more than a man, and American voters will have the right to call him to account for his principles and his policy; and they will always have the right of repudiating the man if they perceive that his principles and his policy are dangerous. The friends of Douglas do not seem to understand these things now, but they will be compelled to understand them on the 3d of next November. Then they will see, as old Clinton said, that the plants of our times do not wear seven-leagued boots, and that the chief magistracy of an elective government is not taken by assault. No, Douglas deserves himself if he imagines he can bestride this continent with one foot on the shore of the Atlantic, and the other on the shore of the Pacific, big leg astride whole.

Principles, Mr. Douglas, principles! "Behold Popular Sovereignty, that is my principle," answers Douglas. "I have always defended it and always will defend it. I desire that the inhabitants of the Territories may have the right of holding negro slaves. The people are free, consequently they have the right to establish slavery if they wish, and there is no constitutional power in the United States that has the right to interfere on that point."

So, Mr. Douglas, you are shocked by the slaveholders of the South; the farmers and mechanics of the Free States do not understand your "Popular Sovereignty." As for them, your Popular Sovereignty which they have learned to love and defend, would not in any case establish slavery.

A Vermonter's Opinion of Douglas.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

A passage in the concluding speech of Mr Douglas at Jonesboro' could not but excite some attention in a large class of your readers, who, like the writer of this, take pride in hailing from the little hills of Vermont; not to mention his gain birth to a man who prefers a standing claim to the highest position in the gift of his countrymen, but because of the sterling virtues of her sons, wherever scattered over the face of the earth. That passage declares his birth to have been in the valleys of the Green Mountains; that he emigrated at an early age to this broad land; that after the lapse of twenty years he returned to his native State on a visit, and there attended a commencement meeting of the College as if the State had but one, when in fact it had three—was invited to the platform, and had conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D., which, being read to him in Latin, he says he understood as little of as Gen. Jackson did of his conferred on a similar occasion. *Nil nisi porte*; many better men than he have been in the same predicament. It is fortunate that the incongruity of the act did not suggest to the mind of the Senator rather a reference to the well known act of a Roman Emperor in conferring the honors of the Consulship upon his horse. But further, he says he was called upon for a speech, and such a one as—are we couldn't guess how many hundred weight of butter and cheese, of the finest stamp, and all the product of Wisconsin dairies.

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WISCONSIN.

Personal and Political.

The New York *Times* announces the appointment of William Preston, of Kentucky, as the American Minister at Madrid, vice Mr. Dodge, who stands ready to vacate his post. It adds that he has accepted the appointment, and will make his arrangements for an early departure to the seat of his mission. The appointment is supposed to have been brought about by the good offices of Vice President Breckinridge, who was anxious to have Preston rewarded for his services in the Cincinnati Convention, in bringing over old Whigs to the Democracy. His previous services in behalf of the Nebraska bill were also without doubt remembered.

—Gen. Scots is now in New York, having entirely recovered from the effects of his late fall at West Point.

—Gen. Comonfort, of Mexico, is now the lion in Boston. He visited the State House the other day and was introduced to Governor Banks and the council.

—The *Alexandria Terolle* is the title of an able weekly paper published in Clark County, Missouri, in behalf of the White Labor and Emancipation interest.

—Mr. Norris, of Toronto, who was not long ago lauded by the Canadian papers for his efforts to induce Queen Victoria or some other member of the Royal family to visit Canada, is now abused by them for having failed in his mission. If he had succeeded, he would have been beplastered with praise. Such is editorial consistency—in Canada. Hereaway nothing of the sort ever occurs.

—There have been over 800 applications for conductorships on a Philadelphia city railroad, and some of the applicants offer from one to three hundred dollars for the place, the pay of which is only two dollars per day. The stockholder had better look sharp after their dividends.

—Mr. Foley's famous letter, after having delighted and astonished all civilized countries, has been copied into the *Africus*, published at Sierra Leona, so that the tribes of Southern Africa will stand a chance of being equally edified.

—The Boston *Courier* is authorized to state that Dr. Gould's counsel has instructed him that he is entitled to the charge of the Dudley Observatory by contract with the trustees. This is a question, however, for the courts to decide.

Gen. Ashley, the Republican Candidate for Congress in Toledo District, Cases a Man who Interrupts Him.

Gen Ashley, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Toledo (Ohio) District, has disturbed the peace of mind of the Democracy of his District excessively, by caning one of their number.

The Perrysburg *Journal*, friendly to Ashley, states the facts of the case as follows:

There are but comparatively few Republicans in Leipsic, nor they have been unable to hold any political meetings, owing to the fact that an organized gang of Locofoco r

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam cures every time. Read:—

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Sept. 16, 1858.
Gentlemen:—Finding the Ague Balsam to be the most effectual in its action for the eradication of Chills and Fever, and it having proved an infallible remedy in my own family, I am induced to recommend it to the public as such. I have used it in my own family with perfect success, and it will only require a trial to convince the most incredulous of its virtues. Yours, &c. BUCK & ENGLISH.

Dr. J. C. Daniels, Naperville, Ill., Sept. 4, 1858, says: "Your Ague Balsam gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have ever been in the country. It has never failed in a single case, so far as I have heard from. I could name in every case, so far as I have heard from. I could name in every case, so far as I have heard from. I could name in every

COMMERCIAL

Commercial and Money Matters.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.

MONEY, &c.—The extreme scarcity of currency still continues, and bankers find much difficulty in accommodating their customers. The same condition of things exists all over the West. To-day Eastern Exchange has been pouring into our banks from all quarters—begging them to send in currency for it quick. At St. Louis the bankers have been paying out Missouri for currency checks; while at Springfield, Peoria, Quincy, Galena, Dubuque, Davenport, and all along the Mississippi they are all "short." On account of this scarcity, Eastern Exchange is being hawked on the streets at ¾@¾ per cent premium; but the bankers' rates are still nominal at 1 per cent. We quote bank discounts 10 per cent; exchange, 1 per cent; gold, 1@1¼; street rates nominal at 1¼@2 per cent per month.

COMMERCIAL.—The Breadstuffs market opened this morning with more animation, and prices were a shade better than yesterday; but in the afternoon, when the New York dispatches were received, (which were delayed beyond the usual time by the storm,) everything in the shape of cereals flattened out and declined.

The Wheat market opened quite encouragingly—advancing on Change from 63 to 64c, and in some instances to 65c for No. 2 Spring in store; but in the afternoon the market fell to 63c—closing dull and heavy with more sellers than buyers. Winter was in limited demand at 95@97c for No 1 Red in store, and 86@87c store—closing dull. The sales foot up about 20,000 bushels Winter, and 40,000 bush. Spring.

The Corn market to-day was also better at the opening—prices ranging from 87½c for Rejected and Canal and No. 1 on "Change; but in the afternoon the market was lifeless. About 55,000 bushels were sold at 88@88½c for Canal afloat; 81@82½c for No 1 in store; 48c for No. 2; and 45c for Rejected.

The Flour Market continues depressed. Some lots of Superfine and low grade Extras were sold at $3.50@3.75; choice brands are almost unsaleable.

The Barley Market is dull—the buyers of the past few days having withdrawn. We quote a sale of No. 2 at 55c in store.

There is quite an active demand for Timothy Seed, and buyers are out bidding each other to procure choice lots. The range to-day is $1.55 @1.60 per bushel.

The vessel-owners held their craft more firmly to-day. Only two vessels were chartered—one to Oswego at 8c for wheat; and one with wheat to Buffalo at 4½c.

The amount of wheat shipped from Racine this season foots up 78,008 bushels amount of wheat now in store at that port, about 50,000 bushels.

We learn that several sharp fellows from Milwaukee have been up here buying our Rejected and "Stump-tail" wheat—shipping it from this city to Beloit—thence to Racine—and thence to Milwaukee—by which time it came out good "Milwaukee Club," and was sold at 80@90c per bushel. About 30,000 bushels, it is said, have been "tioted." North in this way—a good portion of which is now on its way to New York market—to be sold there as much *better* than Chicago No. 2 Spring.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 7.

FREIGHTS—Vessels are held more firmly. The following charters were made to-day: sche Star of Hope, wheat or flour at 8c over the Welland Canal to Oswego. The Battle and Kate Richmond go to Oswego with wheat, and not to Kingston as reported yesterday.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales to-day are 25 bbls "Clintonville" sun, at $6.50; 161 bbls "City Mills" at $6.50; 20 bbls "Rockford" at $6.50; 40 bbls "Kendall" at $6.75.

WHEAT—Worse—Sales to-day were: 4,000 bu No. 1 Red in store; 3,000 bu do at 95c in store; 1,000 bu do at 96c in store; 3,500 bu do at 95c in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 Red at 86c in store; 4,000 bu do lots at 85c in store; 4,000 bu mixed White and Red at 92c f. o. b.; 1,500 bu Winter Red at 86c afloat—market closing heavy.

Sales to-day are:—4,000 bu No. 2 Spring in lots (a particular warehouse to fill out a cargo) at 85c in store; 8,000 bu do in lots at 84c in store; 2,500 bu do at 83½c in store; 10,000 bu do in lots at 83c in store; 5,000 bu do in lots at 82c in store; 5,000 bu damaged Winter at 80c afloat—market closing heavy.

CORN—Opened firm and advanced 1c@1½c on Change; but closed weak. Sales to-day were:—2,000 bu Canal at 86½c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 85½c afloat; 4,700 bu do at 85c f. o. b.; 4,000 bu No. 1 at 85c in store; 7,000 bu do at 85c in store; 4,000 bu do at 83½c in store; 4,000 bu No. 2 at 83c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 45c in store.

OATS—More Oats offering. Sales to-day were:—1,000 bu new in lots at 35c in store; 700 bu do at 36c in store.

RYE—4,000 bu No. 1 at 57c at depot.

BARLEY—Dull. 300 bu No. 2, sold at 55c in store.

HIGH WINES—Quiet and nominal at 20c.

ALCOHOL—40c per gal, in lots of five barrels and upwards.

SEED—There is rather an inactive demand from manufacturers for Timothy. Sales to-day were: 30 bbls at $1.55 delivered; 30 bags at $1.57 delivered; and about 200 bushels sewed up in Stark Mills bags ready for shipment, at $1.60.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork nominal at $15; Mess Beef, $9@10; Lard, 10@10½c.

TALLOW—9½@9¾c for prime country and city.

HIDES—Green Salted, 7¼@7½c; Dry Flints, 15@15½c.

PELTS—October Pelts, 40@70c.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy scarce and in demand at 13@15c; Common, 8@11c.

EGGS—In good demand at 13@14c.

CHEESE—W. R. 7@8c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@1.62½ doz.

APPLES—Green, $2.50@3 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—30@35c, according to quality.

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.

The receipts at Sherman's Cattle yards to-day are as follows: 20 car loads of hogs, and 11 car loads of cattle. The shipments were 6 cars of hogs.

The market was lively, a large number of cattle and hog sales having been made, and business continuing active until the close. Prices seem to be a shade better, than was noted yesterday.

BEEF CATTLE—Over three hundred head were sold at the quotations; including a few stock ones at $1 per 100 lbs. The range of prices is $1.75@2.25; the average being about $2.00. Of late weather has become decidedly cool, and the pens will soon be emptied. There are about 200 head left over at Sherman's.

HOGS—Sales to-day include over 300 head of stock hogs, at $3 per 100 lbs. Prices vary from $4.12½ to $4.45—supply in excess of demand, and good for prices ahead. There were about 400 left over at Sherman's, and a large number at the Bull's Head.

SHEEP—Inactive. No sales to quote; 400 head left over; good fat ones find ready sale.

The following are the principal transactions for the day:—

SALES FOR OCT. 7.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Average Price.
Parker	Hancock	37	Cattle	1,100 $2.00
Hancock	Hancock	11	"	1,100 2.00
Harscrabble	Hancock	20	"	700 stock 1.00
Hancock	Hancock	17	"	1,000 2.00
Hancock	Hancock	16	"	970 2.00
Stratton	Hancock	17	"	1,000 2.00
Richards	Hancock	17	"	1,000 2.00
Richards	Hancock	17	"	1,000 2.00
Richards	Hancock	17	"	1,000 2.00
Richards	Hancock	17	"	1,000 2.00
Richards	Hancock	17	"	1,000 2.00
Parker	Hancock	37	"	1,100 2.00
Parker	Hancock	37	"	1,100 2.00
Parker	Hancock	37	"	1,100